

Richmond, Va. Tuesday, Oct. 20.

ELECTIONS.

Grongia—issafe. The piebald Opposition have made a most tremendous effort. They comprise Nullifiers, Whigmen, Whitemen, every species of Anti-Van Buren mee, in one solid plalanx, against the Union Democrat. They fram, has "ministered all sorts of arms." They have brought up the Abolition question, in every fance, and firsthing, to operate against Martin Van Buren, and his friends—charging him, by every possible sort of mist representations, with opinions he never entertained, and pointing him as the candidate of the Abolitionists, and their struggle—and notwithstanding some other difficulties which the Union party have had to encounter during the canvass, from the defects in their own organization, yet crictory has once more perched upon their banner. A letter we have received from Georgia announces, that "The Union Party have succeeded, and that "the Union Candidate for Governor (Judge Schley) is elected by from 1500 to 2000 votes."—But his majority will probably be greater—running up to between two and three thousand.—There is now scarcely a doubt of the general result. The Milledgeville "Journal," of the 13th, (rank Nullifier! ) says: "We furnish the result of the elections in 54 counties, being as far as received at the latest hour before putting the paper, and the counties, being as far as received the head of the proper are not, or if sold, are not yet delivered. Not spainly have they stood their ground, but they are on the people are not, or if sold, are not yet delivered. Not spainly have they stood their ground, but they are on the proper are not, or if sold, are not yet delivered. Not spainly have they stood their ground, but they are on the smaller than before"
But the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 14th gives a more complete return, as follows:

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"Recentibation of the counties of the contract of the prope ELECTION'S.

ining hand. The majority thus far for Governor is haller than before "But the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 14th gives a

But the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 14th gives a more complete return, as follows:

"Recapitulation of the returns of 61 counties, for members of Congress, and of 68 counties for Governor, as contained in our table.

Schley. 27,062

Dougherty. 25,213

Cleveland, 24,843

Glascock, 24,879

Holsey, 24,549

Jackson, 24,808

Beatl, 91,309

Beall, 23,302

Foster, 23,820

Gamble, 23,666

Wilde, 23,889

The Ralics are Nullifiers. 23,889

Union party should use with prudence and forbearance, the victory it has achieved. The Union men have succeeded in electing their ticket for Governor and members of Congress, and in choosing a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The county of Trans is counted among the 62 counter.

both branches of the Legislature."

The county of Tronp is counted among the 62 counties, but not among the 68—that is, the return is received for Congress, but not for Governor. Estimating them to be nearly the same, Schley's majority in 69 counties, is about 1176. Estimating also the 7 counties, from which the poll for Governor has been received, but not for members of Congress, as the same for both, then we are to allow 405 votes more to the Union Congressional Ticket—giving Glascock, the highest Union candidate, a majority of 1390 over Wilde, the highest States' Right candidate.—There are 91 counties in Georgia; and, of course, 22 more to be heard from.—The returns from these will add to the majority of the Union majority in the State between 2 and 3000—We shall give the tabular statement of the complete returns, as soon as it comes to statement of the complete returns, as soon as it comes to hand.—As far as they are ascertained, the Union Democrats have carried 84 Representatives and 35 Senators—and the mongrel party, 56 Representatives and 23 Sena-

PENNSYLVANIA.-Ritner is elected Governor, as we expected—and the Whigs are throwing up their caps and making an hurrah about the Presidential vote of the State, as we also expected.—The following are the returns, as far as received—with a comparative list of the votes, as given in 1832, between this same Mr. Ritner, and Mr. Wolf.

	1832.		1835.			bard the committee adjourned to Tuesday morning next
	Ritner.	Wolf.	Pite	VAT		- Ine vermont Watchman of the 13th thinks it seet
dame.	1679	1030	Ritaer.			ble that no Election will be made, in which case, M.
edford,*	15.1	1629	1768	406	911	Jennison the Liout Covernor will and Case, M
orka,	3435	3758	3177	1156		Jennison, the Lieut. Governor, will act as Governor.
ocks,*	2862	3902		1685	4234	MARYLANDThe Baltimore Chronicle, (Whig.) screen
entro,*	1016	1920	3539	9595	857	out a majority in the whole State of 1048 Anti-Vi
nester,	4301	2374	569	1100	205	Buren out of the late entire vote of 48372-But the Ba
olumbin,	829	1768	4190	1701	1567	timore Panalities (V - P Vote of 40572-But the Ba
umbarland,*	1807	2323	775	850	1256	timore Republican (Van Buren) claims a majority of
auphia,	2235	1575	1746	1491	1135	least 5000.
slaware,*	1291	918	0.670	781	719	
yette,	1806	2440	1240	C99	400	THE AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.
minto,	692		1673	1907	1357	Mr Poulan St. But I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
incaster,	6387	686	577	481	156	Mr. Poulson, of the Philadelphia Advertiser, raises t
banon,		4194	3338	585	majorities	hag of William H. Harrison, as "the Candidate of t
high,	1906	1002	1013	631	436	People," upon the strength of the Pennsylvania Election
izerne,*	1624	1554	1912	841	1202	"We honor (save that Worths) the 11
illin,	1583	2034	1047	519	1298	"We honor (says that Worthy) the claims of Dan
ontgomery, s'	834	782	879	909	100	Webster-we respect those of Judge White"-but tak
	2933	2072	3003	1757	1600	Harrison for his man-as being the most likely to d
orthampton,	1850	3376	1452	1970	219	feat the Magician. Some of the Whig Kentucky as
orthumberland,	1084	1415	83.1	777	1959	Obic manufacture Come of the Wing Kentucky at
iladelphia City,	4957	3338	5043	1801	1351	Ohio papers insist upon it that the popularity of this ne
uladelphia County,		0203	3593	4727	2031	" military chieftain is rapidly increasing in the Wa
rry.	697	1984	702	706	796	and South-West South-West? What, then, says Jud
huylkill,	954	1393	894	419	1043	White? Is he to be dished by the Whigs? Like
nion,	2131	1021	1800	493	528	to he to be dished by the whigs: Like
ork,*	2207	2357	2395	1020	1417	enough. The whirligig Whig has only to throw
	FORTY V	7	-	-	Contraction of	third or lourth somerset to fall into the Harrison rank
	58771	50735	52173	30303	26089	But, suppose the General cannot carry his own Sta
* Incomplete	returns.				The state of the s	with him-what will the Whigs then say? Will they,
From which it	appear	s, that in	25 co	unties	and the	reconcile all difference with the will they,
my or rannadelbi	un, Ri	ther is al	CHALL OF I	luce hire	chout Da	reconcile all differences, withdraw all their horses, as
iblican candidat	n 21 8	70 votes	and el	6	Heer Me-	unite upon Mr. Clay? Any thing, the Whig will sa
th the Republic	27 22	distantant	t carre	me ne	18 behind	any body-any plan-either an election by the People
th the Republic	an can	urdates,	1,2131	n 183	2 he beat	the House-so that I may carry my point.
on, in the same	count	108, 2,656	votes.	In t	hat weer	The Philadelphia Courts (the Tree T
on beat fallner i	u rue A	vhole Sta	te only	3 (1317)	Waltra	The Philadelphia Gazette (the cunning Little Isaac
iving 91,235 vo	ites no	ad Ritne	F 88 190	The	Tront le	goes for an unpledged electoral ticket in Pennsylvania
motion in the Sta	do lin	alas diame	100,100	- I ne	re are 53	against Van Buren. It is highly probable that oth
unties in the Sta	ice, tin	emaing t	ne city o	Phila	delphia.)	Whigs in other States will pursue the same non-comm
menin reor gave	E WYOUL	32.439. 1	nd Ritne	* P 201 4	15 - ( -1	tot publication blaces will pursue the same non-comm
lating upon the	se Eler	nents, w	come to	the h	month of	tal policy!
d conclusion tha	t Rite	or will to	a selected	the II	potnett-	The Cincinnati Whig undertakes to say unequivocal
concrusioni tha	" Teleth	WIII D	elected	over \	volf by a	from repeated conversations with Gen. Harrison th

which in 1832 gave Wolf 32,499, and Ritner 29,415.—Calculating upon these Elements, we come to the hypothetical conclusion that Ritner will be elected over Wolf by a strong majority—but that he will fall short of the combined votes of Wolf and Muhlenburg from 8 to 10,000 votes.

The Whigs are now forming the most sanguing hopes.

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The Whigs are now forming the most sanguine hopes of the votes of Pennsylvania on the Presidential Election. But they are counting without their host. Pennsylvania is still unshaken and immoveable.—She has an overwhelming majority in favor of the Republican Party—and it will be found to be the case—let the issue come when it may. The Keystone of the arch is still firm—let the Whigs raise their idle shouts, as they please. The unfortunate division in our own ranks has given a temporary ascendancy to the Whigs—but the friends of hoth the Republican Candidates are united upon National questions. They go for the Administration, and for Martin Van Buren.—The Philadelphia Sentinel on the one hand, and the Penasylvanian on the other, (the leading papers of Wolf and Munlenberg.) fly the Baltimore Nomination on their mast head—and the friends of both the candidates will now unite, man to man, and sloudler to shoulder, in carrying the Republican ticket triumphantly through in 1836—What says the Pennsylvanian on this subject?

"Elected! aye there a the rub. He will then stand in no man's way—will not this propitiste the other aspirants? Even Mr. Calhoun, or Clay himself?

The Lynchburg Virginia were beginning to organise in reference to the next Presidency; and we are glad, therefore, that the People of the county of Ohio have made a movement upon the subject."—The Ohio meeting goes for Gen. Harrison.

The National Gazette of Philadelphia, the National Intalligencer, the N. York Courier, &c., adhere to Mr. Blake, of Boston said, "His only purpose in rising at all upon the present occasion was to express, in a single ferm.—If elected! aye there at the relicities the other aspirants? The will then stand in no man's way—will not this propition.

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Webster.—In the late Whig meeting of Boston, his friends c

as well convinced as ourselves, and will scarcely venture to assert the contrary.

"The present contest, however, will, in all probability, furnish us with a theme for heartfelt rejoicing. There is scarcely a doubt but that the Reform question has succeeded—a matter of vital importance, in comparison with which our other disputes sink into insignificance. If our anticipations prove true, the regeneration of Pennsylvania is at hand, and the combination of Wolf leaders, Bank Whigs and Federalists against that truly Democratic measure, has had no other effect than that of stripping them of their masks, and exposing the hollowness of their masks, and exposing the hollowness of the contrary.

Mariin Van Buren to the Presidency."

A Meeting of the Anti-Masons of Boston have also declared for Mr. Van Buren are not idle in the West.—They are organizing State Conventions in Illinois, Indiana, and Alabama.—Among the other Signs of the Times, we see in the last Mobile Register—Alabama Legislature from Monroe county:

"CLAIRORSE, 30th Sept., 1835."

"Dear Sir:—By a letter recently received from a friend in Mobile, I am informed that it has been reported in that city, that I permitted it to be doubtful, previous to

of fixed principles on the part of the Opposition, and their hesitating policy, their vacillation from one man to of axed principles on the part of the Opposition, and their hesitating policy, their vacillation from one man to another; now bringing forward a recreant democrat, and again a Blue Light Federalist, and showing a new front for every week, ensure their certain defeat not only here

One word to our friends of the "Pennsylvanian" and One word to our friends of the "Pennsylvanian" and the "Sentinel:"—While we have regretted your divisions, and those of our common friends in Pennsylvania, your friends in the other States generally forbore from in erfering with your Family quarrel—but as the struggle is now over, and you are both beaten, and the question henceforth will affect the whole Jackson Party, we beg of you to cease all your wranglings, and avoid all recruminations. Why, now quarrel over the past? Why seek to fasten upon each other the fault of occasioning the defeat? It is sufficient that the Republican Party has been defeated, and your friends are shorn of their power. Gallant soldiers, when beaten, forget their private differences, and only exert themselves the more to repair the defeat which they have provoked.—If you go on, constantly wrangling and reproaching each other, you may be beaten again—and then your Country will have a right to condemn both sides.—We beseech you, therefore, to bury the past, and unite with zeal for the future. We hope our friends in Pennsylvania will immediately rally their forces—hold meetings of the People—prepare for the next campaign—unite upon one electoral ticket—and wrest the State from the hands of the Philistines.

We know precisely what is the ostensible calculation of the Whirs. They are counting upon the great patropage

results:
"NEW JERSEY ELECTION-VAN BUREN TRIUMPHANT.

oo majority.

"Gloucester county—Jackson majority about 300.

"Middlesex county.—Jackson majority 94.

"Somerset county.—Jackson majority 72.

"Bergen county.—Jackson ticket elected.

"Salem county.—Whig majority 150.

"Cumberland county.—Whig majority 200.

"Hunterdon county.—No opposition to the Jackson icket.

Sussex county-No opposition to the Jackson ticket

"Sussex county—No opposition to the Jackson ticket.
"Warren county—No opposition to the Jackson ticket.
"Marris county—No opposition to the Jackson ticket.
Vermour.—"The Legislature convened at Montpelier on the 8th. Ebenezer N. Briggs, was chosen Speaker by the following vote: E. N. Briggs, 130; D. A. A. Buck, (Van Buren) 75. Mr. Briggs received both the Anti-Masonic and Whig vote. The strength of each party in the Legislature is, Anti-Masons 110; Whigs 42; Van Burenites 72. A committee was appointed to count the votes for State Officers, who reported that the whole number of votes given by the People for Governor was 34,953; necessary for a choice, 17,477.
William A. Palmer, (Anti-Mason,) 16,210 William C. Bradley, (Van Buren,) 5,435 Scattering. 5,435

anily through in 1836—What says the Pennsylvanian on this subject?

"Election Revers — We furnish our readers with the returns of the General Election so far as received; and submit them with little comment, for they speak Er them selves. In the city and county of Philadelphia, the Whigs have succeeded by a large majority, and there is too much reason to believe that the wild and insane attempt of the office-holders to sustain the caucus nomination, and to force their candidate upon the people for a third term, has ensured the success of the anti-masonic candidate, Joseph Ritner, who, for a brief space, will hold the uneasy situation of a minority Governor.

"But still democracy has no reason to despond. The Rystone of the arch is safe for Van Buren and Johnson, the Democratic candidates for the offices in the gift of the people. On this point, the vast majority in Pennsylvania think slike. Late divisions on local subjects have had no effect on this, for we have divided and wrestled against each other, both divisions bearing aloft the proud hanner of the National nominations. The common encapy and assert that Pennsylvania will be earried for their "un-lnown candidate," but the poll in 1836, will tell a very different story. Of this the Whigs of Pennsylvania are as well convinced as ourselves, and will scarcely venture to assert the contest, however, will, in all probability.

"The present contest, however, will, in all probability."

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Bank Whigs and Federalists against that truly Democratic measure, has had no other effect than that of stripping them of their masks, and exposing the hollowness of their prefences.

"The Whig delights, however, are mere phantasms.—Pennsylvania is sound to the core on the Presidential question. The names of Van Buren and Johnson are graved on the hearts of her people, and as she sustained Andrew Jackson against all conterts, so will she carry the nominees of the National Convention triumphantly through every species of Opposition. This paper, we believe, was the first in Pennsylvania to declare itself in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and now every democratic print in the State, whether it has been for Muhlenberg or Wolf, is enlisted in the same cause—Such are the prospects for 1836. Even if there were less unanimity in our ranks open this subject, the want

opportunity of visiting before the election, and I think, in the presence of three hundred persons, that in a context between Mr. Van Buren and Judge White, I should not hesitate the twinkling of an eye, in giving to the former, a clear, decided, and unequivocal preference. Not for the reason that is now basely alledged, that I am the advocate of Northern men and Northern principles, but because I thought then and still think Judge White had very inconsistently placed himself as a counter in the hands of his political opponents; and because I thought Mr. Van Buren in every respect better qualified to administer the Executive Government of the United States. As to his being a Citizen of the State of New York, I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not in the habit of estimating either public of private worth by lines of latitude and longitude. A regaring to myself no other distinction than that of being an American citizen, I mist upon no other qualifications in those who are capididates for office, than the requirements of the Constitution, and that partion of virtue and intelligence which is indispensably necessary to the able and unright discharge of public duty.

Sir, your friend, and ob't serv't.

A. P. BAGBY."

The N. York Star and the Evening Post insist upon it that the Convention will be held. But the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following article upon it:

"Adverting to the proposed Convention of the Abolitionists, in Utica, the Baptist Register, a temperate and discrete paper of that city, says:

"The state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed dreadful; and, in our the state of things is indeed the adversal of the commander of the public of the content of the content of the content of the content of the con

Sit, your frend, and di't serv't.

Sit, your found, and di't serv't.

The N. Yor Blar and the Evening Post insist mon it that the Couve har and the Evening Post insist mon it that the Couve har and the Evening Post insist mon it that the Couve har and the Evening Post insist mon it that the Couve har and the Evening Post insist mon it that the Couve har and the Evening Post insist mon it that the Couve har and the Evening Post insist, in Utag, the Baptist Registers, a temperate and dissert paper of that city, says:

"Adverting to the proposed Convention of the Abalitoniats, in Utag, the Baptist Registers, a temperate and dissert paper of that city, says:

"Adverting to the proposed Convention of the Abalitoniats, and we resture to product, that he will not the meeting. We see that a positive papers of extensive circumstance of the city and county, gives advice of a different character the city and county, gives advice of a different character the city and county, gives advice of a different character than the contemplant of the Evening of the Society, and the land, and the threatesings which have count to the land, and the threatesings which have count to the land, and the threatesings which have count to the special county of the Conservation of the Society will not be held, insamed as the Abalitoniats, however, in that must undoubtedly enue, aloned the length of the Society will be some than the contemplant of the Conservation will not be contemplant to the contemplant of the Conservation here."

The following is the contemplant Convention be persisted in method and the contemplant of the Society and the complaint, however, in that must undoubtedly enue, aloned the land, and that no search the county in the complaint, however, in the transport of the Conservation here, aloned the contemplant of the Conservation here. The complaint, however, in the transport of the Conservation here, aloned the contemplant of the Conservation here, aloned the contemplant of the conservation here, the county in the contemplant

ley and the Hon. C. Hayden, and Wm. G. Tracy, Esq. Proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Utica, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the proposed Anti-stavery Concention, to be held in that city on the 21st inst.

At a meeting of the citizens of Utica, convened at Miller's Hall, Oct. 8th, 1835, pursuant to public notice, signed by a great number of citizens; on motion of Rudolph Snyder, Esq. the Hon. Chester Hayden, was appointed chairman pro tem., and Kellogg Hulburt, Esq. Secretary, for the purpose of organizing said meeting.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of five he appointed by the Chair, to report the names of suitable persons to be appointed as officers of the meeting. The chair appointed Rudolph Snyder, A. G. Dauby, Thomas E. Clarke, Thomas M. Francis and John Wells, said committee. said committee.

The committee retired and after consultation, reported

the following named persons as proper to constitute the officers of the meeting, viz:

The Hon. Joseph Kirkland, Mayor, as President; the

The Hon. Joseph Kirkland, Mayor, as President; the Hon. Chester Hayden, John C. Devereux, Thomas H. Hubbard, and Kellogg Hulburt, as Vice Presidents; and A. G. Dauby, and John H. Ostrom, Secretaries.

On motion, the report of the said committee was adopted, and the officers above named were declared duly appropried.

trom and A. G. Dauby were appointed to draft and re- and at the instance of a common friend had called to dis-

that such measures, or the views from which they emanate, will never become so general as to jeopardise the union of these States, or the progress of freedom in the

tion persist in assembling pursuant to the published call son.

--and against our solemn protest, we trust that its memhers will not be cheered by the presence or countenance of those who do not concur in their views, and we recommered to our citizens to stand entirely aloof from its

On motion, adjourned. JOSEPH KIRKLAND, President. CHESTER HAYDEN, JOHN C. DEVEREAUX, KELLOGG HURLBURY, Vice Pres'ts.

A. G. Daury,
John H. Ostron,
Secretaries.
The Utica Observer says: "The Richmond Whig copies the call for an Abolition Convention in this State,
to escale an impression, that its signers

ondon.
"Mr. George Thompson and his friends will hear from
adover to-morrow. They will never wish to hear from Andover to-morrow. They will never wish to hear from them again."—N. Y. Com.

The following is the damning letter from Mr. Kauf-

" To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, "To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

"Gestlesses—From your paper of the 3d inst., I perceive that Mr. G. Thompson denies having employed the language in reference to slave-holders, attributed to him in one of the recent communications in your paper. As I am the person in conversation with whom the language in question was originally used. I avail myself of As I am the person in conversation with whom the language in question was originally used, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity in my power to assure you that he employed the very words alleged against him—that he made use of the naked, unqualified, unconditional declaration, that ceery slave-holder ought (or deserved) to have his throat cut. Inasmuch as Mr. I. has seen fit to dean this it may not be impressed in give a short seen fit to deny this, it may not be improper to give a short account of our interview, and then let your readers judge for

emselves.
"After considerable preliminary conversation, in the A. G. Dauby, and John H. Ostrom, Secretaries.

On motion, the report of the said committee was adopted, and the officers above named were declared duly appointed.

The meeting being organised, on motion, Chester Hayden, Rudolph Snyder, E. S. Barnum, John H. O., der.) I told him that Had hand a conversation, in the course of which Mr. T. manifested much warmth, (so much, indeed, that he declared all persons who adopted my views of slavery to be in the dark, to be destitute of moral sympathies, to be cauting hypocrites, and charged me with being either a present or a prospective slave-holder.) I told him that Had hand account of the course of which Mr. T. manifested much warmth, (so much, indeed, that he declared all persons who adopted my views of slavery to be in the dark, to be destitute of moral sympathies, to be cauting hypocrites, and charged me with being either a present or a prospective slave-holder.) The meeting being organised, on motion, Chester Hayden, Rudolph Snyder, E. S. Barnum, Join H. Ostorm and A. G. Dauly were appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject of the proceedings of the Abolitionists,—The committee retired for deliberation, and after a short absence returned, and by their Chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions which were read, and the question being put upon them separately, they were passed unanimously.

The citizens of Utica here assembled pursuant to public notice, having seem with regret and disapprobation, that by a public call this city has been selected as the place for the meeting of a State Convention, of the "friends of immediate abolition," for the purpose of forming a "State Anti-Slavery Society"—deem it a solemn duty which they owe to themselves as good citizens, to the people of the North as well as the South, and especially to the character of the citizens of Utica, temperately but frankly and firmily to disclose their sentiments relative to the proposed Convention, and the object of its call. Therefore,

\*\*Resolved, That it is the deep and settled conviction of this meeting, that, whatever may be the motives of the advocates of immediate abolition—be their purposes "charitable or wicked," benevolent or malign, the course which they have been and are pursuing on this danger cous and exciting subject, must, in the estimation of enlightened and reflecting men, denominate them the prace of the course of the slave oppulation of the South; and of the human race.

\*\*Resolved, That this conviction is based upon what we hold to be the undoubted dictate of sound judgment, that the messures of the solitionists are a clear and explicit infringement of the spirit of the Federal Constitution, and tend, with unerring certainty, to the dissolution of this Union; and consequently to the estinguishment of all hope of free government; emphatically, of the slave population of the South; and of the human race.

\*\*Resolved, T

onion of these States, or the progress of freedom in the world.

Resolved, That while we are disposed to extend charity to its utmost tension in favor of the motices of the about the clear light of evidence, but consider them, if honest, as under the influence of an infatuation, not less dangerous to the well-being of our common country in all her great interests, not less hostile, in effect, to her constitution of Government, than the assaults of open and avowed foes.

Resolved, Therefore, That the citizens here assembled, hold it entirely consistent with the most liberal spirit of hospitality to protest, hoth for themselves and a vast majority of their fellow-citizens, as they now solemnly do against the assemblage of said convention in this city—and they deem it due to the character of the city of Utica, as, though a small, yet patriotic portion of the republic, to declare that the holding of such convention within her limits will be in contempt of their wishes, and repugnant to their feelings as citizens, disposed to sustain, as well in its spirit as its letter, the Constitution of their country.

Resolved, nevertheless, That should the said Conventions are contentially as the character of the critical from the wind the course of the Theological and academical students, ing under the impression that the had gained over the larger portion of the theological and academical students, ing under the impression that the had gained over the larger portion of the theological and academical students, ing under the impression that he had gained over the larger portion of the theological and academical students, ing under the impression that he had gained over the larger portion of the theological and academical students, as well as many respectable inhabitants of the village. Otherwise, in all probability, he would not have been so unguarded and unqualified in his assertions. Immediately after the interview as stated above, I was called by my engagements to go te Boston; and the next evening, in one of his public lec

pugnant to their feelings as citizens, disposed to sustain, as well in its spirit as its letter, the Constitution of their country.

Resolved, nevertheless, That should the said Conventional of the convention o

"Throtogical Semisary, "Andover, 12th Oct., 1835. \"Mr. A. F. Kaufman, the subscriber of the above declaration, is now a licentiate preacher, having spent three years in this Seminary, with a distinguished character for talents and scholarship, a man of integrity, worthy of trust and credence, whose verseits is an unscreeded and for talents and senouramp, a man trust and credence, whose veracity is unimpresched ar unimpeachable.

L. WOODS,
M. STUART,
R. EMERSON."

Thomas H. Hebbard,
A. G. Daury,
John H. Ostron,
The Utica Observer says: "The Richmond Whig copies the call for an Abolition Convention in this State, and endeavors to create an impression, that its signers are the friends of Mr. Van Buren! They are, almost without exception, his opponents, and the political associates of the editor of the Richmond Whig himself."

The Northern propersion of the Richmond Whigh in the Northern propersion of the Northern propersion of the Michael of the Richmond Whigh inself."

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The Northern propersion of the Richmond Whigh in the Northern propersion of the Michael of the Richmond Whigh in the Section of the Richmond Whigh in the Section of Abolition—and yet this Editor would still palm himself upon the South as the advocate of the Republican Party He is either mad, or destitute of common discretion. He decice that any benefit is to arise from the discussion of Abolition—and yet because he stickles for the abstract right, the scena to justify its exercise in every possible mode.—Is it right to do wanged?

The Northern papers give us the following articles, touching this foreign Emissary:

"Troosrsos again—It appears that the misguided fanatics, who are agitating the country by their untimely meetings in favor of immediate abolition, propose to hold

every sovereign, we believe it not only to be competent, but to be the duty of each of the United States is enact lates to restrain its citizens from disturbing the domestic peace, and endangering the personal security and lives of the citizens of the other States.

"Resolved, That we regard the Union of the States, as the main sale-goard of freedom, and that we will sustain our State authorities in the adoption of any measure necessary to prevent dissolution."

By the Convention of the Democratic Delegates of Old Datchess county:

"Resolved, That it is a duty incumbent upon all citizens, who love liberty and venerate the Union and our happy institutions, to discountenance all interference by the citizens of any state, in the local interests and concerns of other states; that the relation of master and slave is of a local nature, and to be regulated by the citizens of each state exclusively, within their own borders; that the interference with the question by the citizens of other states strikes at the root of that compromise upon which our union is founded—that we will use all legal means to repress and prevent such unwarrantable interference, which in its tendency must put to hazard the property, rights and lives of our Southern fellow citizens, and if persevered in, must disturb the general harmony of our country, dissever the Union, and endanger the liberty of these states."

By the Republican Delegates of the 5th Senate Dis-

these states."
By the Republican Delegates of the 5th Senate Dis-

By the Republican Delegates of the 5th Senate District, assemblied at Utica:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens who love liberty and would perpetuate our happy institutions, to discountename all interference by the citizens of any State, in the local interests and concerns of other States, that such interference in the relations of master and slave, and the interests connected therewith, is in ameniment degree reprehensible and dangerous; that we will use all legal and proper measures to repress and prevent any such interference, so unwarrantable in principle and so fatal in its consequences.

By the Republican Convention of Oswego:

"Resolved, That the peace and harmony of the United States, its permanent prosperity, the duration of our Republican Institutions, and the progress of freedom throughout the world, are mainly dependent upon the conservation of our Federal Union; that therefore we regard any movements, whether of individuals or associations, liable to disturb the present happy relations existing between the States, as worthy of unqualified reprobation, and should be met by every possible form of constitutional opposition.

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitutional opposition.

"Resolved That the provisions of the Constitutional opposition.

stitutional opposition.

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of "Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of the U. States securing to the slave-holding States the right of property in persons, should not only be executed in strict faith by our fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, but should be regarded by the citizens of the non-slave-holding States as provisions of peculiar delicacy, the offspring of the patriotic and conciliatory spirit of our revolutionary fathers, and requiring from them such action or inaction as shall be most coincident with the feelings and the wishes of their Southern brethren."

The Convention of the county of Albany recommend Mr. Van Buren, as the others do, for President, and also adopt the following Resolutions:

"Resolved, That we reprobate the movements and designs of the abolitionists; as incendiary in their character.

"Resolved, That we reprobate the movements and designs of the abolitionists; as incendiary in their character, and as tending, unless repressed by the pesvading sentiment of the North as well as the South, or by proper legal restraints, to the disquiet of the country, to an unjust and dangerous interference in the domestic policy and constitutional rights of our Southern brethern, and to the subversion of the Union.

"Resolved, That we see no difference between those wheattenent to produce against and assistment by size.

"Resolved, That we see no difference between those who attempt to produce agitation and excitement by violent claims to "free discussion" at this time on the subject of slavery, and those who avow themselves to be in favor of immediate abolition, and who openly contemn the public opinion and invade the peace and hazard the lives of the citizens of the South, by direct appeals to the ignorance and inflammable passions of a servile population, both being, in our judgment, in the highest degree reprehensible, and dangerous to the well-being of the community."

of the Abolitionists. We are utterly opposed to the whole thing as unnecessary—as unjust in its meritives,—as calculated to array the North and the South in heatility to each other, and as actually tending to promote the cause of the Abolitionists. We are told that the harsh conduct of the South has already produced some re-action in public sentiment in the North in favor of the Fanatics. Firm yet mild, courteous, persuasive measures are the most efficient. If our merchants can import foreign goods cheaper than the merchants of the North, (and we believe they can.) why, let them do so. We certainly shall not object to it, but let them do so. We certainly shall not object to it, but let it be purely and exclusively a commercial measure, adopted for commercial purposes.

"The strongest reason against the South's importing for itself is, that it would tend to weaken the ties which in the sedision and excitement which and all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plant those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plants in those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plants in those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plants in those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plants in those enjoyments which an all-wise expense of your honour, your plants in

for itself is, that it would tend to weaken the ties which link the North and the South together. For our part, so firmly persuaded are we that our highest interests imperiously require the preservation of the Union, that we do not know if we would not rather things should remain as they are, even at some pecuniary loss to the South.—We go for the best interests of our rehole Evantry, who ther those interests are peculiarly Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western. We would not promote the interests of the South at the expense of the greater interests of the North. We are, however, for letting trade take its own course. But we do altogether object to the proposed Convention as a most rash and unwise scheme.—We hope it will meet with nothing but indignant reprobation in this section of our country."

bation in this section of our country."

The Danville Observer (Republican) says: "The Convention of Merchants which has been so much arged by a few Whig Editors, and by the private correspondence of the Richmond Merchants, has not not with general countenance, and appears for the present to be "no go."

Most judicious men (as far as we know) consider the measure as premature, and at this time investigation. measure as premature, and at this time impracticable and unwise.

Meetings are holding in Alabama, Tennessee, &c., &c., for the purpose of affecting the route which the great New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road is to take. Virginia is not idle. The following notice appears in the last

is not idle. The following notice appears in the Inca Lynchburg papers:

Ren. Road Maszena.—A meeting of the citizens of the town of Lynchburg, and the adjoining country, is requested at the Pranktin Horel, this evening, at haif past three o'clock to consider the expediency of applying to the next Legislature of Virginia for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Kail Road from Lynchburg to the Tenerasce line—to conact with the Nashville and New Orleans Bail Read.

Fellow citizens, the importance of the crisis demands your prompt attendance.

MANY.

Fredericksburg also is rousing up to a sense of her own interests. The Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Meeting of the citizens of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, held on the 8th November last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the scheme of a Rail Road to the Valley of Virginia, called a meeting of the said committee, on the 17th instant.

We are compelled to postpone till our next, various articles we have gathered respecting Internal Improvement.

The N. Intelligencer says, that "information has been received by the Government, that a bequest was made by some English gentleman of fortone—and that the sam of 200,000 pounds sterling will in all probability inure to this city for the erection and endowment of a University. The money, we understand, was bequeathed in the first instance to the only son of the testator, but in case of his death without heir, to go to the City of Washing-tim for the purpose shove stated. That contingency oc-curred, and the princely legacy accross to the city. It is probable that the President will communicate the fact to Congress early in the next existion."—The Intelligen-cer subsequently remarks, "it would be more accurate to say, that the English legacy of £200,000 was bequeath-

against legislation to suppress the abolitionists. This is decisive of the intentions of Mr. Van Buren, the Regency, and consequently the State of New York."

The last Argus declares, that "The assertion of fact with regard to the Argus, is wholly destitute of truth. The comments of the 'Whig,' therefore, based upon it, will be estimated accordingly."

The Republicans, the friends of Mr. Van Buren, are holding their meetings in N. York, for the purpose of organizing their tickets for the Fall Elections. Many of these are coming out explicitly on the subject. For instance—the following resolutions were adopted by citizens of the caunty of Alleghany:

"Resolved, That as sovereign States are morally bound to cause their citizens or subjects to abstain from every thing that may be of prejudice to others, and as the safety of human seciety requires this attention from every sovereign, we believe it not only to be competent, but to be the duty of each of the United States in exact large. The purpose of the United States, for the purpose of establishing an University at the seat of Government, for the purpose of the Lord Chancellor of England, ready to be and university at the seat of Government, for the promotion of the arts and sciences." The money, is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor of England, ready to be communicated to our Government, with a copy of the Will."—Is there no clause or condition in the Will, which will call upon Congress, in their Federal character, to assume a power over National Education? As the Legislature of the District, they may establish an Academy, University, &c. but not as the Representation from every sovereign, we believe it not only to be competent, but to be the duty of each of the United States in exact.

The Legislature of Tennessee met, on the 5th inst, and the new Constitution, at Nashville. On the 4th large White available and University at the seat of Government, for the hands of the Lord Chancellor of England, ready to be an University at the seat of Government, the hands o

The Legislature of Tennessee met, on the 5th inst, under the new Constitution, at Nashville. On the 4th Judge White and Lady arrived at Nashville. A public dinner was to have been given to him on the 8th.

We have laid by several articles to-day—among the rest, the races at Washington, Petersburg, &c.—also a very interesting and pungent analysis of Judge White's letter from the pen of one of our Correspondents. Six-If you choose you can sor THE ENQUIRER.

Sin—If you choose, you can give a place in your columns to the subjoined, which is a copy of a reply, to R. G.
Williams, of N. York, upon the receipt of a publication of
which said Williams is Editor, viz: Human Rights,
though the original was not sent on in time to prevent
the receipt of a second, viz: The Emancipator.

The communication referred to, I had no expectation
of placing before the public eye; but the simple fact, that
I have received such publications, having been extensively circulated, is my excuse. I wish to avoid public
censure, if any:

I have received such publications, having been extensively circulated, is my excuse. I wish to avoid public censure, if any:

"Dear Sin—Having received per last mail, a paper edited by yourself, and published in the city of N. York, I endeavoured impartially to examine its contents, and to appreciate that merit which it deserves, by the use of such measures as are usually found by experience to be most legitimate and expedient, or else in silence pass over, its pages: Provided, however, the doctrines therein contained should be attributable to excess of devotion, or to some one or more of the many errors to which the larges portion of usare liable. But a sense of first dety which every good citizen owes to his country, as well in this as in all other cases of a similar kind, and with which, by those mutual obligations each to the other, and the ties by which we are so closely allied in this happy confederacy, he feels bound to comply, will not permit me to ascribe merit to, neither in silence pass over, the pages of a publication so fraught with doctrines of a peraicious tendency as the one to which I refer. The consequences attending the support of a publication so notoriously shameful even by a small portion of our citizens, who are considered as the faithful votaries of the peace and prosperity of the Union, I would venture to predict. Every good man of common understanding would condemn the doctrines maintained by yourself and colleagues, when he takes into consideration the evil tendency of such doctrines.

"1st. You undertake to prove to your Southern brethren, the impropriety of retaining in slavery their colored servants, whose condition, you suppose, is extremely un-

dency of such doctrines.

"1st. You undertake to prove to your Southern brethren, the impropriety of retaining in slavery their colored servants, whose condition, you suppose, is extremely unpleasant. You undertake to vindicate their cause, and to propose measures which ought to be resorted to, and by the practice of which measures, their condition would be much more pleasant. My knowledge of facts in this portion of the Union, teaches me to believe the reverse; that a large portion do now enjoy more peace of mind, and are much better provided for by their owners, than their condition, if liberated, (at any period after such liberation.) would justify. Besides, there are numbers who know their condition is better than it would be if they were liberated, and would not be willing to accept their freedom upon terms more favorable than it will ever be in our power to offer them, much less upon such terms as you propose. But admit the reverse of this: What grounds do you claim for justification, while thus wilfully and maliciously interfering with the private rights of our citizens, whose internal laws authorizes and requires them to protect and defend them from outward as well as inward lors, and whose knowledge of the legitimate proceedings of this confederacy is too acute to mismederstand them?

"20. You maintain that the laws of Codemndews the

them? "2d. You maintain that the laws of God condemn the "Resolved, That we see no difference between those who attempt to produce agitation and excitement by violent claims to "free discussion" at this time on the subject of slavery, and those who avow themselves to be in favor, of immediate abolition, and who openly conterns the public opinion and invade the peace and hazard the lives of the critizens of the South, by direct appeals to the ignorance and inflammable passions of a servile population, both being, in our judgment, in the highest degree reprehensible, and dangerous to the well-being of the committy."

The spirit of the Republican Conventions is uniformly with the South.—If necessary, we shall expect the cooperation of the Republicans of N. York, in redceming their faith, and protecting the Rights of the South.

Southern Convention.—Mercontille League, §, a.

The last Charleston Mercury and its Correspondents insist upon a Southern Convention. But these measure does not take universally, with the Wilsys. Many of them denounce it as prenature, and dangerous to the Union of America. Our friend of the Romney Intelligencer is out and out against a Southern League. The last Lexington Intelligencer (anaber staunch Whig!), comes buildy forth against it, in the following strainer.

"Our readers are aware that some of our Anti-Abolition fanatics have proposed a Convention of Southern merchants, for the purpose of making arrangements to supply the South with foreign importations, in order to punish the Northern merchants for the conduct of the Abolitionists. We are utterly opposed to the whole thing as unnecessary—as unjust in its richtives,—as calculated to array the North and the South which care of each other and a securible.

Chesterfield County, Va., August, 1835.
To Mr. R. G. Williams, 144 Nassan street, New York.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the lible heat, by the Rev. Mr. Burrell, Mr. William R. Hill, to Miss Amanda Mr., daughter of John Archer, Esq., all of Chosterfield.

Married, on Thesday evening, the lith inst., by the Rev. Pleasant Howard, James W. Anderson, Esq., to the amiable and much admired Miss Catharine D., youngest daughter of the Rev. John Goodman—all of Flovanna county, Va.

Happy are they! the happiest of their kind!

When goalder stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fratumes, and these beings blend.

This not the coarsor tie of human laws,
Unnatural oft and foreign to the mind.
That binds their peace, but harmony itself,
Attuning all their passions into love;
Where frendship full exerts her softest power,
Perfect estoementivened by desice
Ineffable, and sympathy of sock.

Non-th meeting thought, and will preventing wiff,
Wittebaundless confidence: for usught but love
Can unwee love, and render bliss secure. DEATHS.

and unwise.

\*\* Sarplus Revenue.\*\*—There will be full fifteen millions of dollars in the treasury, after paying the expenses of the General very and the first question which Congress elizable take up and dispose of, should be the manner of appropriating this surplus revenue, so as to avoid the disager of allowing commonated the disposition of those who administs the Government. The saund and comprehensive views taken on the subject by Mr. Caboun hat session should be the formulation on which future measures relative to samplus revenue should be predicated and we can see no other safe disposal of this sum than its distribution per rata, among the very state of the Union,"—A: Y. Mar.

This is Mr. Calloun a wise, constitutional plan—after having some years since denounced the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, as fatal to their purity and their Rights. Congress have no such power. The Constitution gives them none such. If there be any such sarplus in the Treasury, we go at once for the reduction of the Tariff, as our remedy. Dey ap some of the sources of the Revenue, and the Reservoir will not overflow. As to an usurpation of power for the purpose of expending the surplus, we are utterly against it. We cannot conceive how any man can recommend such a course, who has declared himself for State Rights, or against the Tariff.

Rich'd Wholesale Prices Corrent.

| Torseco-Legs | \$5.50.a | 6.50, Cotton Yarne, sup. | 5.a 19.28 a 30 | Common refused | 6.50 a 7.50, Sagar, berwin | 8.12 a 11.1.2 | Hales, Spanish | 13 a 16. Passod com, to mid. 6.50 a 8 ab | Brandy, Cog., gall. 8 190 a 1.57 | Good find fine | \$5.0 a 11.00 | Apple | \$95 a 35 | Extra fine Seouth | 1.00 a 13.00 | Fine manufacturing 1000 a 25.00 | Whistoy | 39 a 49 | Fine manufacturing 1000 a 25.00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 67 a 00 | New England | 37 a 38 | 47 a 38

Honduras, 7 to 10 da. Veneurs, shade and eroten, 5 to 10 de. COUNTRY FURS. | Red Fox one in the Heart H

Prices of Stocks,
U. S. Isaak
Bank Ve., (Richd, sales)
High Ve., (Richd, sales)
High Ve., (Richd, sales)
High Mark Ve., (Richd, sales)
High Ve., (Richd

100 BUS. Hangarian or Sapling Clover Seed,
200 bus. Herd's Grass seed, 3 warranted prime and of
100 bus. Orchard Grass do. 4 the crop of 1835.
For sale by WILLIAM PALMER.